

SLOŠAR, Jaroslav; ŠTERBA, Vojoslav

Oxidation of methyl naphthalenes in liquid phase. Chem pr 15 no.3:142-147 Mr '65.

1. Research Institute of Organic Syntheses, Pardubice-Rybitví.

1964, 1965, 1966.

Exhibit of papers submitted to the press. (1964-1966)
from 1964-1966-1967-1968.

1. Research Institute of Organic Synthesis, Leningrad
Submitted October 17, 1964.

STREKHIN, Sergey Fedorovich, slesar'; NOGOMINSKIY, M.S., red.

[My instrumente] Mol instrumenty. Volgograd, Nizhne-
Volzhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 33 p. (MIRA 18:12)

VANA, D.; SLOSAREK, M.; KROPACEK, J.; UNGR, J.; KALUSOVA, J.; LICHTENBERG, J.;
VALACH, V.

Detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the respiratory tract and anesthesia equipment following lung resections in tuberculosis. Cas. lek. cek. 103 no.24:656-659 12 Je'64

1. Lecaena plcni tuberkulozy v Pasece u Sternberka (reditel: doc. dr. V. Raclavsky); Tuberkulozni oddeleni KUMZ [Krajsky ustav narodniho zdravi] v Praze-Veleslavin (prednosta: doc. dr. F. Polansky); Lecaena tuberkulozy na Plesi, Nova Ves pod Plesi (reditel: MUDr. J. Ungr); I. chirurgicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU [Karlovy university] v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. J. Pavrovsky) a Ustav patologicke anatomie lekarske fakulty PU [Palackeho university] v Olomouci (prednosta: doc. dr. V. Valach).

1. The first

2. The second

3. The third

SLOSAROVA, Vera, MUDr.

Medical services in schools in Prague. Cesk. zdravot. 4 no.7:
365-368 July 56.

1. Krajska skolni lekarka, zdrav. odbor UNV Praha.
(SCHOOLS,
med. servi. in Czech. (Cz))

SLOSAROVA, Vera

Investigation into overburdening of school children. Cesk pediat 17
no.2:173-176 F '62.

1. Oddeleni prace o dite UNZ NV hlavniho mesta Prahy.

(SCHOOL HEALTH)

(MENTAL DISORDERS in inf & child)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KUNCOVA, Z., MD. Csc; Slosarova, V. MD.

1.Children's Ward of the Faculty Polyclinic (Detske oddeleni fakultni polikliniky), Prague (for Kuncova); 2. UNZ People's Committee of the Capitol (UNZ Narodniho vyboru hlavniho mesta), Prague

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 1, 1963, pp 10-15

"The Occurence of Orthopedic Defects in Children."

BUKOWY, S.; CEBULAK, S.; SŁOSARZ, J.

Possibilities of polymetallic deposits occurring in the
northwestern border region of the Upper Silesian Coal Basin.
Przegl geol 11 no.5:226-228 My '63.

1. Gornoslaska Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Sosnowiec.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. H
Ceramics. Glass. Astringents. Concrete.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68194.

Author : Slosiar J.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : Method of Measuring Size of Pores in Glass Filters.

Orig Pub: Sklar a keramik, 1956, 6, No 11, 270-273.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

Slonjak, J.

Distribution of dielectric losses in industrial glass.

P. 161. (STROJNOELEKTROTECHNICKY CASOPIS) (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 8, no. 6, 1957

50: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) IC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their H-13
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 24, 1958, No 82422

Author : Slosiar J.

Inst : -

Title : Classification of Fusing Glass

Orig Pub : Sklar a keramik, 1958, 8, No 3, 79-82

Abstract : It is recommended to subdivide fusing glass (FG) into 6 following classifications: a) ordinary FG, which is manufactured by pressing and by subsequent fusing of glass powders; it differs by the open pore size (1.5 and up to 250 - 500), is employed in the extraction and filtration applications, and is manufactured at the "Caval'yer" glass plant (Sazava CDR); b) from FG which is manufactured from glass powder with softening temperature of 580°, fusing temperature of 680°, and from the gas producing additives such as CaCO₃, coke, graphite and other substances; in fusing the volume of FG increases (the volume of pores

Card : 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Glass.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12560.

Author : Sioslar, Julius.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Influence of Temperature, Current Frequency, and
Chemical Composition on Dielectrical Losses in
Industrial Glass.

Orig Pub: Strojoelektrotechn. casop., 1958, 9, No 3, 158-167.

Abstract: At low frequencies, the angle of the tangent of
dielectrical losses in technical glass is found in
exponential dependence on temperature as well as
in dependence on the current frequency and the
concentration of alkali oxides. With frequencies
of the order of $2 \cdot 10^6$, the measurement of the tan-
gent angle of dielectrical losses with the tempera-

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39

SLOSIAR, J.

Thermal dependence of the specific resistance of vacuum tight sintered glass. p. 115.

ELEKTROTECHNICKY CASOPIS. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1959.
Uncl.

SLOSIAR, J.

Some properties of vacuum-tight sintered glass. p. 280.

ELEKTROTECHNICKY CASOPIS. (Slovenska akademia vied.) Bratislava,
Czechoslovakia. Vol. 10, no. 5, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

S/196/62/000/020/009/021
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Slosiar, Julius
TITLE: A cathode with sealed-in ring, particularly for
quartz mercury lamps
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika,
no.20, 1962, 6, abstract 20 V 34 P. (Czechoslovak
Pat. cl 2lf, 82/03, 2lf, 82/04, no.99396,
April 15, 1961)

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation; no text.]

Card 1/1

SLOSIAR, J.

Contribution of the Electrical Engineering School of the Higher
School of Technology in Bratislava to the development of science
and technology in Slovakia. El tech cas 14 no.8:513-519 '63.

SLOSLAR, Julius, doc., inz., C.Sc.

Electrons as a working tool. Tech praca 15 no.1:12-16 J '63.

1. Katedra radiotechnologie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka,
Bratislava.

ACE NR: AN-119160

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/016/1838/1841

AUTHOR: Zayshlova, I. A.; Slosman, I. L.; Gololobov, Yu. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Vinyl esters of phosphorus acids. VII. α -alkylmercaptovinyl esters of alkyl-(dialkyl)phosphonous acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 10, 1966, 1838-1841

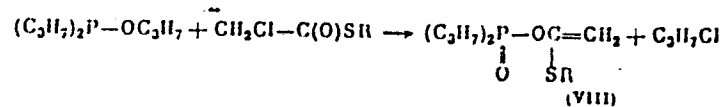
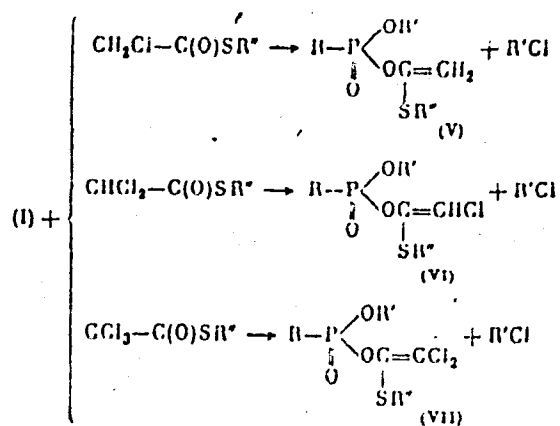
TOPIC TAGS: alkylmercaptovinyl alkylphosphonate, alkylchloromercaptovinyl dialkylphosphinate, chemical reaction, ester, phosphonic acid, mercaptan, acetate

ABSTRACT: Dialkyl esters of alkylphosphonous acids (I) react with alkylmercapto chloroacetates in nitrogen atmosphere at 80—90°C to form the corresponding esters V, VI, and VII shown in Table 1. Ester VIII was obtained by the reaction of propyl dipropylphosphinate with ethylmercapto chloroacetate in benzene at 20—70°C.

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UDC: 547.26'118

ACC NR: AP6033180

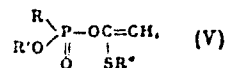


Card 2/1

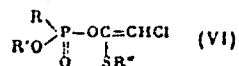
ACC NR: 71

Table 1.

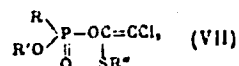
O-alkyl-O-(α -alkylmercapto)vinyl alkylphosphonates



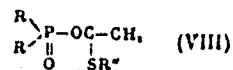
O-alkyl-O-(α -alkylmercapto- β -chloro)vinyl alkylphosphonates



O-alkyl-O-(α -alkylmercapto- β , β -dichloro)vinyl alkylphosphonates



O-(α -alkylmercapto)vinyl dialkylphosphonates



Card 3/4

ACC NR: AP6033180

Compound no.	R	R'	R''	Yield (in %)	bp (° in mm)	d ₄ ²⁰	n _D ²⁰	MP ₂		Found Z			Formula	Calculated Z		
								Found	Calc'd	Cl	P	S		Cl	P	S
V	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	62	91 (2)	1.0664	1.4748	57.29	57.54	—	14.10, 14.25, 14.28, 14.40	14.10, 14.25, 14.28, 14.40	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ P ₅	—	13.84, 14.29	—
	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ -CHCl ₂	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	64	99 (1)	1.0664	1.4728	62.18	62.42	—	13.06, 13.25, 13.44, 13.79	13.06, 13.25, 13.44, 13.79	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ P ₅	—	13.07, 13.44	—
	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ -CHCl ₂	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	60	110 (2)	1.0658	1.4629	66.40	66.31	—	13.22, 13.38, 13.44, 13.64	13.22, 13.38, 13.44, 13.64	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ P ₅	—	12.95, 12.90	—
VI	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	52	115 (0.7)	1.1401	1.4959	62.37	62.41	13.22, 13.19	11.11, 11.09, 12.16, 12.71	11.11, 11.09, 12.16, 12.71	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ P ₅	11.11, 11.09, 12.16	11.11, 11.09, 12.16	12.16
	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	85	115 (1)	1.1104	1.4815	67.03	67.29	13.61, 13.44, 13.53, 11.47, 11.56, 11.48	13.61, 13.44, 13.53, 11.47, 11.56, 11.48	13.61, 13.44, 13.53, 11.47, 11.56, 11.48	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ P ₅	13.61, 13.44, 13.53, 11.47, 11.56, 11.48	13.61, 13.44, 13.53, 11.47, 11.56, 11.48	13.61, 13.44, 13.53, 11.47, 11.56, 11.48
	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ -CH=CH ₂	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	45	148 (4)	1.1336	1.4852	71.66	71.18	12.14, 12.24, 10.61, 10.78, 10.94, 11.64	12.14, 12.24, 10.61, 10.78, 10.94, 11.64	12.14, 12.24, 10.61, 10.78, 10.94, 11.64	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ P ₅	12.14, 12.24, 10.61, 10.78, 10.94, 11.64	12.14, 12.24, 10.61, 10.78, 10.94, 11.64	12.14, 12.24, 10.61, 10.78, 10.94, 11.64
VII	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	60	121 (0.5)	1.2650	1.4775	68.67	67.28	24.55, 24.37	11.09, 11.40, 10.58, 10.28	11.09, 11.40, 10.58, 10.28	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ P ₅	24.29, 10.58, 10.99	24.29, 10.58, 10.99	10.99
	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	65	130 (1.5)	1.2415	1.4954	72.48	71.89	23.43, 23.06	10.21, 10.69, 13.27, 10.40	10.21, 10.69, 13.27, 10.40	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ P ₅	23.12, 10.10, 10.42	23.12, 10.10, 10.42	10.42
	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ -CH=CH ₂	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	40	138 (1)	1.2294	1.4933	75.10	74.04	21.46, 21.27	9.34, 9.42, 9.29, 9.44	9.34, 9.42, 9.29, 9.44	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ P ₅	22.24, 9.72, 10.02	22.24, 9.72, 10.02	10.02
VIII	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	—	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	30	115 (2)	1.0476	1.4910	65.25	64.83	—	13.13, 13.70	—	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₄ P ₅	—	13.13	—

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun65/ ORIG REF: 016/

Card 4/4

L 3210-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD
ACCESSION NR: /AR5008962 S/0137/65/000/001/V052/V052

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 1V328

AUTHOR: Slosman, M. I. 44.55 16.44.55 34 2 16

TITLE: Effect of vacuum melting on nonmetallic inclusions in ball bearing steel

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, v. 114, 1964, 43-49 44.75

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgy, steel ball bearing, metalworking, nonmetallic inclusion, vacuum melting 15

TRANSLATION: The effect of vacuum melting on contamination of ShKh-15 steel by nonmetallic inclusions was studied. The melting was done in a vacuum induction furnace in a crucible of MgO at various pressures: 5×10^{-2} , 5×10^{-1} and 10 mm Hg. Vacuum melting not only reduces the number of nonmetallic inclusions in the metal, but also distributes them more evenly. The inclusions are distributed in the form of a small number of separate crystalline particles. The acidity of the stream of metal during pouring has a considerable effect on contamination of steel by oxide inclusions. G. Lyubimova. 27

Card 1/2

L 3210-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5008962

SUB CODE: MM, IE

ENCL: 00

PC

Card 2/2

L 36548-66

ACC NR: AP6016838

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/66/012/002/0261/0263

AUTHOR: Iyamshev, L. M.; Slosina, S. A.

ORG: Acoustics Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Influence of receiver dimensions on the results of measurements of the wall-pressure pulsation spectrum in the boundary layer

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 2, 1966, 261-263

TOPIC TAGS: boundary layer, vibration spectrum, pressure effect, pressure measurement, ~~spectrum analysis~~

ABSTRACT: In view of the lack of experimental data on the influence of the size and shape of the receiver membrane on the pressure-pulsation spectrum, and effect predicted theoretically in several papers, the authors have experimented on pressure receivers of the piston type with round membranes of 5, 10, 20, and 40 mm in diameter. The pressure receivers were mounted flush with the surface of a body of revolution, the walls of which were sufficiently massive and constituted in practice a solid stationary boundary with respect to a stream of water moving relative to the body with a speed of approximately 8 m/sec. The signal from the output of each receiver was recorded on a magnetic tape in the frequency range from 50 cps to 8 kcs.

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UDC: 534.6

L 36548-66

ACC NR: AP6016838

An annular spectral analysis of the obtained records in a 10% frequency band was then carried out. The results were compared with the theory and show that the data obtained with a receiver having a 10 mm membrane agreed more or less with the theoretical results. Better agreement for all membrane diameters is obtained if the data are plotted against a modified dimensionless parameter. The relation between the deviations of the experimental data and the closeness of the test frequency to the critical frequency is briefly discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 08May65/ ORIG REF: 004

Cord 2/2 *MLP*

CHMURA, Kazimierz, dr inż.; SŁOTA, Roman, mgr inż.; WYMCZYK, Franciszek,
mgr inż.

Problem of industrial utilization of certain raw materials and
rocks occurring together with coal deposits and dumped onto the
spoil heaps of the Upper Silesian Coal Basin. Przegl gorn 21
no.2:69-73 F '65.

S/724/61/000/000/016/020

AUTHORS: Al'tman, M. B., Slotin, B. I., Stromskaya, N. P., Eskin, G. I.,
Loktionova, L. I.

TITLE: The degassing of Aluminum and its alloys by ultrasonic vibrations.

SOURCE: Liteynnye alyuminiyevyye splavi; svoystva, tekhnologiya plavki, lit'ya
i termicheskoy obrabotki. Sbornik statey. Ed. by I. N. Fridlyander
and M. B. Al'tman. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 134-143.

TEXT: The paper describes an experimental investigation which deals with the
use of ultrasonic (US) vibrations in the degassing of Al and its alloys. A brief
state-of-the-art survey is presented. The equipment involved comprising a magne-
tostrictive transformer, a concentrator, a wave-guide, and a crucible containing
the melt are shown in a cross-sectional diagram. The metals tested by means of
US vibrations comprised pure Al of grade A00, a medium-strength alloy with good
casting properties, namely AA9 (AL9), an Al-Si-Mg alloy, and a high-strength
cast alloy, AA20 (AL20), an Al-Si-Cu-Mg alloy. Following the US treatment, the
alloys were cast in sand molds, and tensile specimens 10-mm diam and various
practical parts were cast. The parts were subjected to X-ray transillumination
and hydraulic tests under a 10-at pressure. An empirical gas-content scale was

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The degassing of Aluminum and its alloys

S/724/61/000/000/016/020

adopted based on the segregation of gas bubbles at the moment of crystallization under vacuum, ranging from 5 points for intensive segregation of gas along the specimen surface to 1 point for crystallization without any visible segregation of gas. In addition, the vacuum specimens were cut in two, and the macrostructure of the sections was inspected after etching with a 10% solution of NaOH. The US treatment of the Al and its alloys was found to be an effective method for degassing. US treatment of an alloy prior to pouring into a mold increases the density and improves the mechanical properties of the castings. The properties are summarized in a full-page table. It was found that during US treatment of an alloy the alloy becomes saturated with the material of certain vibrators (for example, Mo) as a result of their dispersion under the action of the elastic vibration and of the temperature. It is suggested that this phenomenon may be usefully employed to produce intentional inoculation and alloying of the alloys. It is established that Nb is the most stable material for wave-guides, so that it may be recommended for the making of wave-guides from which no inoculation is to occur. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references (2 Russian-language Soviet and 3 German-language). Thanks are expressed to the late G. M. Rovenskiy and to G. V. Zhevakina for the performance of the X-ray investigation.

Card 2/2

AYRAPETYAN, M.A.; SLOTIN, N.I.

Studying the ϵ and σ for sands of differential porosity
having different water and oil contents. Trudy Inst. nafti
AN Kazakh. SSR 3:125-132 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Oil fields--Electric properties)

Slotin, V. I.
AUTHORS: Slotin, V. I. and Eskin, G. I. (Moscow)

24-9-5/33

TITLE: On the effect of ultrasonics on the primary crystallisation of aluminium alloys. (O vozdeystvii ul'trazvukovykh kolebaniy na pervichnuyu kristallizatsiyu alyuminiyevykh splavov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.9, pp. 33-36 + 2 plates (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A considerable number of experimental results have shown that application of an ultrasonic field on an alloy in the process of crystallisation is able to eliminate a columnar structure, accelerate the process of solidification and improve the mechanical properties. However, little data has been published relating to the effects of the ultrasonics on structural changes in aluminium alloys. The aim of the here described work was to study the influence of ultrasonics on the process of primary crystallisation of a cast high strength aluminium alloy of the system Al-Cu-Mg-Si, containing 2.0 Cu, 0.8 Mg, 2.5 Si, 1.0 Ni, 1.0 Fe, 0.3 Ti, rest Al. In the experiments specimens weighing 100 g were subjected to the effect of ultrasonics of 800 kc/sec. It was found that ultrasonics speed the process of solidification and bring about the formation of a fine micro and

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24-9-5/33
On the effect of ultrasonics on the primary crystallisation of
aluminium alloys.

macro-structure during primary crystallisation of the above
mentioned aluminium alloy in gypsum moulds. Ultrasonic
oscillations acting on the solidifying aluminium melt
improve the mechanical properties, whereby the strength
and hardness increase to a larger extent than the ductility.
The method is promising for manufacturing highly stressed
small size components.
There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 8 references, 7 of which
are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

SOV/24-58-9-4/31

AUTHORS: Al'tman, M.B., Vinogradova, D.V., Slotin, V.I. and
Eskin, G.I.

TITLE: The Effect of Elastic Ultrasonic-frequency Vibrations
on the Processes of De-gassing Aluminium Alloys
(O vozdeystvii uprugikh kolebaniy ul'trazvukovoy
chastoty na protsess degazatsii alyuminiyevykh splavov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh
Nauk, 1958, Nr 9, pp 25 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When elastic vibrations of ultrasonic frequency are
induced in a molten metal, the resulting excitation
phenomena lead to breaks in the continuity of the
liquid phase and to the formation of voids which tend
to be filled with the gas dissolved in the melt. Thus,
the elastic vibrations of sonic and particularly
ultrasonic frequency promote the nucleation of gas
bubbles, their subsequent growth and coalescence into
bubbles large enough to rise up spontaneously to the
surface of the liquid phase. The present paper describes
the results of experiments in which this effect of
ultrasonic vibrations was utilised for removing hydrogen
from an aluminium alloy (Al20) containing 2% Cu, 0.8% Mg,
2.5% Si, 1% Ni, 1% Fe and 0.1% Ti. A 10 kW self-exciting

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SOV/24-58-9-4/31

The Effect of Elastic Ultrasonic-frequency Vibrations on the
Processes of De-gassing Aluminium Alloys

generator was used as the source of the high-frequency electromagnetic (20 kc/s) vibrations. These were converted into mechanical vibrations by means of a magnetostrictive converter which is described in detail and shown schematically in Figure 1. Finding a suitable material for the probe (the part transmitting the mechanical vibrations to the melt) presented the main difficulty in the construction of the converter. The cavitation effects in the liquid surrounding the probe resulted in sudden changes of the pressure causing micro-explosions which in a very short time led to a failure of the probe due to erosion. Fused quartz, steel, steel with copper and a titanium alloy end plates and a titanium alloy VT1 were tried. The VT1 alloy was found to be most durable, although this alloy was also eroded to some extent, as shown by the fact that the Ti content of the melt subjected to ultrasonic vibrations for 23 min increased from 0.1 to 0.3%. The degree of de-gassing was determined qualitatively by watching the number and size of the gas bubbles given off in the moment of its solidification by a small sample of the molten metal ladled from the melt with an iron

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SOV/24-58-9-4/31

The Effect of Elastic Ultrasonic-frequency Vibrations on the
Processes of De-gassing Aluminium Alloys

spoon and placed under an evacuated glass bell (residual pressure - approx. 0.5 mm Hg). In addition the macro-structure of the solidified samples was examined and the effect of the ultrasonic vibrations treatment of various durations on the gas porosity of the investigated alloy is shown in Figures 2 - 4. Increasing the energy of the ultrasonic vibrations did not affect the results of the experiments. With the average energy output of 1 kW, 5 min treatment of the melt at 720-730 °C was sufficient to obtain an alloy free from gas porosity. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 10 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 7 German and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/180-59-3-15/43

AUTHORS: Al'tman, M.B., Slotin, V.I., Stromskaya, N.P. and Eskin, G.I., (Moscow)

TITLE: Change in the Structure and Properties of Aluminium and its Alloys Produced by Ultrasonic Treatment

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo. 1959, Nr 3, pp 88-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An ultrasonic vibrator UZG-10 was used together with a magnetostriction transducer PMS-9. Alloys tested were A-00 (pure Al), AL-9 (Al-Si-Mg) and high strength AL-20 (Al-Si-Cu-Mg). They were subjected to ultrasound of up to 6-7 W/cm² intensity and 19-20 kc/s frequency. Fig 1 shows photographs of macrostructures of A-00 and AL-20 before and after ultrasonic treatment. Microstructures are given in Fig 2 and here the differences are less noticeable. Mechanical properties, density and Ti content are given in the table. This shows that ultrasonic vibrations are very effective in degassing aluminium melts giving ingots of higher density. Mechanical properties are also improved by ultrasonic vibrations eg the tensile strength of AL-9 is increased from 18.8 to 20.2 kg/mm²; density and the yield point are also increased. Similar increases are observed for

nd 1/

SOV/180-59-3-15/43

Change in the Structure and Properties of Aluminium and its Alloys
Produced by Ultrasonic Treatment

other alloys. Ultrasonics were introduced through metal waveguides which were immersed in molten (720-730°C) aluminium. The waveguides were gradually corroded by cavitation and diffusion into molten aluminium. This corrosion effect can be used to introduce refractory materials such as Ti, V, Zr into aluminium and its alloys by using Ti, V, Zr etc as waveguide material. Fig 5 shows the time rate of increase of the Ti content in A-O-O, AL-20 and AL-9 when a Ti waveguide was used. The results obtained are confirmed by X-ray analysis (Fig 3) which showed that ultrasonic vibrations caused grain refinement and polygonisation. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 3 references, 1 of which is English and 2 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1959

Card 2/2

S/724/61/000/000/020/020

AUTHORS: Slotin, V.I., Eskin, G.I.

TITLE: Method for the improvement of the quality of Aluminum-alloy precision castings.

SOURCE: Liteynyye alyuminiyevyye splavy; svoystva, tekhnologiya plavki, lit'ya i termicheskoy obrabotki. Sbornik statey. Ed. by I.N. Fridlyander and M.B. Al'tman. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 171-180.

TEXT: The paper describes an experimental investigation of precision-casting methods for such complex precision items as rotor disks of aviation air-conditioning and cooling turboblowers, which require a close balance for high-rpm operation, a high ratio of the yield limit to the specific gravity, and which necessitate the use of twisted and variable blade profiles which make the advantages of casting over milling especially conspicuous. The paper endeavors to shed light on various problems of the process regimes of the smelting and the pouring of cast Al alloys in vacuum and with the application of ultrasonic (US) vibrations to obtain high-grade rotor-disk castings. The AL9 alloy employed in this investigation is highly suitable for casting but requires a thorough degassing because of its tendency to absorb H during smelting. Also, the AL9 is strength-limited, both at room temperature (T) and at T of the order of 300°C. The investigation, therefore, covered also the AL19 alloy,

Card 1/2

Method for the improvement of the quality

S/724/61/000/000/020/020

which exhibits the highest strength of any alloy tested at room T and which also excels by its stress-rupture strength at high T, which however has a tendency toward the formation of microcavities. The investigation, therefore, included the new AL20 alloy (0.8-2.0% Cu, 0.5-1.5% Ni, 2.0-3.0% Si, 0.3-0.8% Mg, 0.8-1.4% Fe, 0.15-0.3% Ti, up to 0.3% Mn, the remainder Al), which was found to be a good compromise alloy for strength and ease of casting. The tests showed degassing by means of the application of US vibration to be the most effective, exceeding by far the quality of the alloys refined by means of volatile chlorides ($AlCl_3$, $ZnCl_2$). The US treatment of the alloy during the process of solidification improves the mechanical properties and the structure of the castings appreciably. The equipment used for the vacuum degassing in the presence of US vibration and the technology of the pouring of AL9, AL19, and AL20 alloys into gypsum molds are described in detail. The mechanical properties of the AL20 alloy, both with and without the action of US vibration, into gypsum molds prior to as well as after heat treatment, are tabulated, and the microstructure of the US-treated and the untreated alloys are shown. A cross-sectional schematic drawing is shown for the equipment used in the combined vacuum and US treatment. There are 7 figures, 3 tables, and 8 references (7 Russian-language Soviet and 1 English-language paper: DePierre, Foundry, v.84, no.12, 1956). The work was performed at the Institute of metal science and physics, TsNICherMet (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy), conjointly with I. I. Teumin, M. P. Usikov, and O. N. Guseva.

Card 2/2

S/019/62/000/020/030/055
A152/A126

AUTHORS: Eskin, G. I., Slotin, V. I.

TITLE: A precision casting device

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Izobreteniy, no. 20, 1962, 45 - 46

TEXT: Class 31c, 15. No. 150986 (748395/22-2 of October 17, 1961). 1. The device for precision casting of rotor discs and turborefrigerator nozzle apparatus, for example has the novel feature that, to produce precise castings with improved mechanical properties and modified structure, the vacuum flask is connected to an ultrasound converter. 2. A device as in 1. is novel in that the vacuum flask is connected with the ultrasound converter by an elastic-hermetic device, e.g. a siphon, fixed in the oscillatory unit of the waveguide.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

L 57542-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENP(t)/ENP(b) Pr-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AR5015153

UR/0137/65/000/005/G027/G027

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 5G162

AUTHOR: Eskin, G. I. ; Slotin, V. I. ; Kiryushin, G. S.

TITLE: The influence of the material of an emitter of ultrasonic oscillations on the process of degassing aluminum alloys in an ultrasonic field

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v mashinostr. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 69-76

TOPIC TAGS: degassing, aluminum, aluminum base alloy, chemical sorbent, titanium, columbium, tantalum, cerium, zirconium, hydrogen removal, ultrasonic vibration emitter, ultrasonic field

TRANSLATION: A number of experiments were carried out to determine the capacity of several metals (titanium, columbium, tantalum, cerium, and zirconium) to chemisorb hydrogen contained in melts of aluminum and its alloys. For this purpose, 10-12 kilograms of cast aluminum alloy was melted in a crucible

Card #3

L 57542-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5015153

3

furnace and the metal absorber was introduced into the melt in the form of a thin rod at a temperature of 710-720C. The chemisorbtive effect of titanium was the most effective. Introduction of other metals into the melt produced a smaller effect. The process of absorption of hydrogen from an aluminum alloy by a titanium rod proceeds more energetically at a low temperature of the melt. A titanium rod is capable of absorbing hydrogen from a melt up to determined limits, so long as the average hydrogen content in it is less than or equal to 500-550 cm³/100 grams, at a melt temperature of 710C. To determine the influence of ultrasonic oscillations on the process of absorption of hydrogen by titanium, a titanium rod was introduced into the melt and then the melt was subjected to the action of ultrasonic oscillations. The effectiveness of ultrasonic degassing increases with an increase in the temperature of the melt, while with the use of a metal absorber a reverse effect is observed. On the basis of the experiments the conclusion is drawn that the effectiveness of degassing with the use of one or another material for the ultrasonic emitter cannot be explained merely by the chemisorptive capacity of the material and the speed of its dispersion in the melt. It is proposed that the main factor which determines the effectiveness of degassing by ultrasonic

Card 2/3

L 57542-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5015153

oscillations is the acoustic properties of the material of the emitter. G. Svodtseva

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card

exp
3/3

L 333K-65 FPA/EWP(L)/EFE(n)-2/EPR/T-2/EPA(bb)-2f Paa-L/Ps-L WW
 8/0286/65/000/003/0033/0033
 ACCESSION NR: AP5007160

AUTHOR: Slotin, V. I.; Kharlamov, B. V.; Nikolayev, N. N.

21
 B

TITLE: Turbocooler. Class 17, No. 167903

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 33

TOPIC TAGS: turbocooler, turbine, ventilator, fan

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an air turbocooler with the turbine wheel and the ventilator wheel in a common housing and connected by a shaft. The shaft rotates on ball bearings resting on the housing, which is provided with channels to permit circulation of the cooling air. The efficiency of the turbocooler has been improved by installing in the upper part of the ventilator an annular admission chamber connected by openings with channels in the housing of the bearings and separated from the turbine cavity by a membrane. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [AC]

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviatsionnoy tekhnike
 SSSR (State Committee on Aviation Technology, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29JUN64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3208

Card 1/1

L 57873-65 ENG(r)/ENT(1)/ENT(m)/ENG(m)/I-2...Pz-6
ACCESSION NR: AP5016720

UR/0286/65/000/010/0035/0035
621.572/576;629.13.01/06

27
26
3

AUTHOR: Voronin, G. I.; Slotin, V. I.; Bragin, A. N.; Popova, A. T.; Zhorin, M. Ye.; Feklisov, M. A.

TITLE: Turbocooler. Class 17, No. 171006

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 10, 1965, 35

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft air conditioning, air conditioning, aircraft cabin 4

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a turbocooler (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) for air-conditioning airtight compartments in an aircraft. The turbine and fan rotors are joined to each other along their outer diameters and rotate on a gas-lubricated bearing. In order to increase the efficiency of the turbocooler at high speeds, the stationary shaft is hollow and has a thrust plate serving simultaneously for the turbine and fan rotors as a thrust bearing to which a lubricating gas is supplied from the turbine inlet nozzle through the hollow shaft. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [AC]

Card 1/3

L 57873-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015720

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviatsionnoy tekhnike SSSR
(Organization of the State Committee on Aviation Engineering, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AC, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4038

Caru 2/3

L 57873-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016720

ENCLOSURE: 01

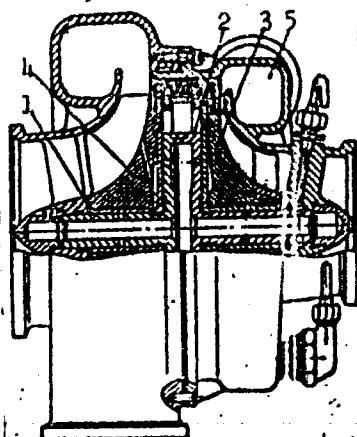


Fig. 1. Turbocooler

- 1 - Stationary shaft;
- 2 - thrust plate; 3 - turbine wheel; 4 - fan wheel;
- 5 - inlet duct.

AL
Card 3/3

L 4178-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/MW/JG
 ACC NR: AP5024393 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/015/0073/0073
 INVENTOR: Slotin, V. I.; Eskin, G. I.; Kiryushin, G. S. 51
 44.55 44.55 44.55 B
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Method of degassing molten aluminum and aluminum alloy. Class 31, No. 173384 27, 44.55
 SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 73
 TOPIC TAGS: degassing, aluminum degassing, aluminum alloy degassing
 ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for the degassing of molten aluminum and aluminum alloys. To achieve the most complete degassing and simultaneous alloying, getter metals such as titanium, niobium, zirconium, vanadium, thorium, or lanthanum are added to the molten metal in the form of sponge or chips. [A2]
 SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 03Dec63/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS 4128
 Card 1/1 *med* UDC: 669.714.069.84

1-19731-00 EWP(k)/EWI(d)/EWI(m)/EWP(n)/I/EWP(1)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6018011

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0126/0126

INVENTOR: Voronin, G. I.; Slotin, V. I.; Zaretskiy, B. S.; Krylov, A. I.;
Shvetsov, P. N.; Barannikov, G. I.; Eskin, G. I.

40
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Ultrasonic unit for fluxless brazing of metals. Class 49, No. 181967

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 126

TOPIC TAGS: brazing, metal brazing, ultrasonic brazing, brazing unit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a unit for fluxless brazing of metals equipped with a heater and ultrasonic emitter. To increase efficiency, the ultrasonic

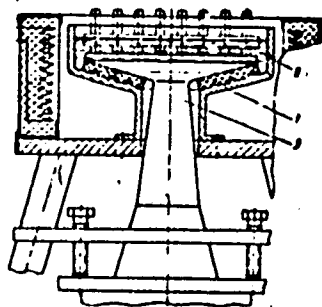


Fig. 1. Fluxless brazing unit

1 - Crucible; 2 - brazing alloy;
3 - ultrasonic emitter.

16

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.351.6.03

Card 2/2 CC

L 07861-67 ENT(m) DJ
ACC NR: AP6011264

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0108/0108

AUTHORS: Voronin, G. I.; Slotin, V. I.; Bragin, A. N.; Popova, A. T.; Zhorin, M. Ye.

31
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A gasostatic bearing of high rotary velocity. Class 47, No. 180021

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 108

TOPIC TAGS: gas bearing, bearing stability, vibration damping

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a gasostatic bearing of high rotary velocity. The bearing contains gas ducts located in two rows at the circumference. To lead away the dirt from the stagnant zone of the working space in the bearing and to increase the resistance of the shaft to vibrations, the internal surface of the bearing contains an axial duct connected by a radial hole to the surface of the bearing (see Fig. 1). The polarly opposite side carries another axial hole connecting both rows of the ducts.

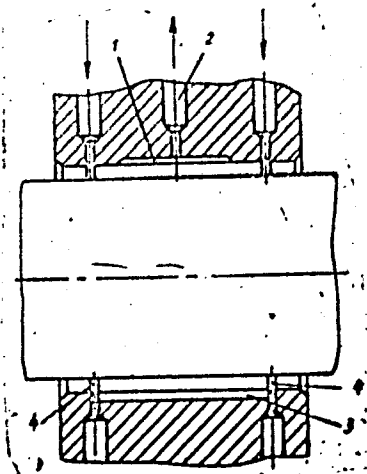
UDC: 621.822.5

Card 1/2

L 07861-67

ACC NR: AP6011264

Fig. 1. 1 - axial duct; 2 - radial hole; 3 - axial duct; 4 - ring grooves



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 21Mar64

Card 2/2 bc

L 58956-65 . EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) JD

ACCESSION NR: AR5012742

UR/0276/65/000/001/B070/B070
621.357.7:669.3:669.14

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya. Svochnyy tom, Abs. 1B427

AUTHORS: Nemova, L. A.; Slotina, E. D.

TITLE: Technological process of direct acid copper-plating of steel

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tekhnol. elektromashino- i apparatost.,
vyp. 2, 1964, 43-54

TOPIC TAGS: plating, copper cladding, steel, electroplating, electroplating
solution

TRANSLATION: Research and development of a technological process of direct acid
copper-plating of steel without preliminary copper-plating in cyanic electrolytes
were carried out. As a result of these investigations an electrolyte was
developed which allows direct galvanic plating of copper on steel with good
adhesion to the base. The technological method includes electrochemical degreasing
in a solution of composition (in g/liter): sodium hydroxide - 30, sodium carbonate

Card 1/2

L 58956-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5012742

- 30, sodium phosphate - 40, and sodium silicate - 5 at a temperature of 70-90C, and a current density of 7-10 amp/dm² for 10-12 min; hot washing at 60-90C for 0.5-1 min; cold washing at room temperature for 0.5-1 min; etching in a mixture of sulfuric acid (25%) and thiourea 4-7 g/liter; cold washing at room temperature for 0.5-1 min; copper-plating in an electrolyte of composition (in g/liter): copper sulfate - 200, ammonium sulfate - 50, and surface-active compounds DB and Kl-1; washing in running water; and drying in hot air at 90C.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card ¹⁴2/2

SLOTINA, N.Ya.

Technical information service at the Ural Railroad-Car Plant.
Mashinostroitel' no.12:33 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Nizhniy Tagil—Railroads—Cars)
(Nizhniy Tagil—Technology—Information services)

SLOTINTSEV. M. N.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Experimental Study of the Behavior of Fibers in the Racking
Devices of Spinning Machines."

3 Mar. 49

Moscow Textile Inst.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

ANTSUTA, Ye.B., arkhitekt.; KIRILLOV, N.P., arkhitekt.; KUZNETSOV, V.V., arkhitekt.;
SLOTINTSEVA, M.N., arkhitekt.; PYATIN, S.G., inzh. Prinsipalni uchastiyets;
 CHUYENKO, R.G., arkhitekt.; MOSEVICH, Ya.Ya., arkhitekt.; GLAZKOV, F.I.,
 st. tekhnik; GOLUKHOV, G.I., inzh.; SAMSONOVA, T.T., inzh.; KOLESOVA,
 Ye.Ye., st. tekhnik; MAKAROVA, T.N., tekhnik; SHAMBAT, M.S., inzh.;
 SEMENOVA, G.V., inzh.; PLATUNIN, Yu.S., gr. inzh.; VOL'NOVA, T.F.,
 tekhnik; SOLOV'YEV, M.I., inzh.; MOREV, I.A., tekhnik.

[Two-apartment house with two-room apartments; standard plan 1-102-5]
 Dvukhkvarturnyi zhiloi dom, kvartiry v dve komnaty; tipovoi proekt
 1-102-5. Moskva. Al'bom 1. 1960. 27 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut tipovykh proyektov.
 (Apartment houses—Designs and plans)

1. E. L. ZHSHOV, Eng., I. YA. SLOTOV. Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Apartment Houses - Moscow

7. Experiment in building a nine-story apartment house with a metal framework.
Gor.khoz. Mosk. 23 no. 9. 1949

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

L 13469-66 EWA(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK
ACC NR: AP6006026

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0286/0286

AUTHOR: Slotova, J.; Karpfel, Z.

ORG: Biophysics Institute CSAV, Brno (Biofysikalni ustav CSAV)

TITLE: Comparative studies of chromosomal aberration in rootlets of Vicia faba following irradiation and effect of DNA [This paper was presented during Biophysical Days, Brno, 11 Jun 64.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 286

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, bone marrow, mitosis, genetics, DNA, radiation biologic effect, plant genetics

ABSTRACT: Metaphase and anaphase chromosomal aberrations after 150 r or application of isogenic or allogenic (murine bone marrow) DNA at 0.001%. While radiation affected indiscriminantly all chromosome sizes, foreign DNA was more apt to affect the smaller chromosomes; probably affecting mainly replication in the S phase. [JFRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 DR

SLOTOVA, Jana; KARPPEL, Z.

The question of the effectiveness of cell-free spleen extract in the treatment of radiation sickness. Folia biol. 7 no.6:412-414 '61.

1. Institute of Biophysics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Brno.
(SPLEEN extracts) (RADIATION PROTECTION exper.)

SIGNIFICANT-TEXT, R. I.

Dissertation: "Some Problems of the Technology of Disulphite Solutions (Turnsenoy (Tower?) Acid of the Cellulose Industry)." Sami Tech Sci, Moscow Chemico-technological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleev, Moscow, 1953, Referativnyi Zhurnal--Khimiya, No 7, Apr 54.

SC: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

SLOTVINSKIY N.P.

KUZ'MINYKH, I.M., professor; SLOTVINSKIY, N.P.; ROZANOV, S.Ya.

Obtaining sulphite acid in a bubble column with inclined screen plates. Bum.prom. 29 no.10:5-7 0 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut im. D.I.Mendeleeva (for Kuz'minykh i Slotvinskiy). 2. Moskovskiy filial TsNII B.
(Sulfite liquor)

KUZ'MINYKH, I.M., professor.; SLOTVINSKIY, N.P.; KUZNETSOVA, A.G.

Obtaining sulfite acid from crushed limestone. *Bum. prom.* 30
no. 4:5-8 Ap '55. (MLR 8:6)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I.
Mendeleeva i Moskovskiy filial Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issle-
dovatel'skogo instituta bumagi.
(Sulfites)

S/133/60/000/004/005/010
A054/A026

AUTHORS: Slotvinski-Sidak, N.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences;
Potapov, V.I., Engineer

TITLE: Calcination of Vanadium Slags in a Fluidized Bed

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 4, pp. 327 - 329

TEXT: The conventional method of calcination in rotary kilns is a complex process involving three phases (solid phase-slag, liquid phase-alkaline additives and the formation of vanadates, gaseous phase - the oxygen of the air). About 88 - 90% of vanadium is converted into soluble compounds and 70 - 80% of this quantity is recovered by water. In order to simplify the process and to recover more vanadium research was carried out on calcination in a fluidized bed with a charge consisting of crushed and granulated vanadium-containing slag as available in the Chusovskiy zavod (Chusovoy Plant) and alkaline additives (sylvinite, potassium chloride or sodium sulfate). After crushing and removing the ferrous residue, the composition of the slag was as follows (%): V₂O₃ 9.4; SiO₂ 23.8; CaO 0.8; MgO 1.65; Al₂O₃ 2.5; FeO 40.0; Cr₂O₃ 9.3; MnO 4.8; TiO₂ 6.2; Fe_{met} 2.1; P₂O₅ 0.1.

Card 1/3

Calcination of Vanadium Slags in a Fluidized Bed

S/133/60/000/004/005/0-0
A054/A026

The laboratory equipment used in the tests consisted of a quartz column 1 m high having an inner diameter of 60 mm, into which a horizontal fireclay plate was fitted. In this plate caps with lateral apertures were mounted. In the lower part of the column an electrical heating coil was installed to preheat the air flowing to the fluidized bed to 600 - 700°C. In order to obtain the calcination temperature of 750 - 900°C, the column was mounted on a silite furnace. Temperature was controlled by a chromel-aluminum thermocouple with galvanometer. The rate of the air flow in the column was about 1.3 - 1.6 m/sec. Before granulating, the charge was crushed to a size of 0 - 0.07 mm, which promoted the conversion of vanadium into soluble compounds, then it was dried until a humidity of 4 - 5% was attained. Optimum yield was obtained when calcinating granules of 0.5 - 3.0 mm size. Above this size the yield of soluble vanadium compounds decreased. The tests showed that the decomposition of alkaline additives was limited on account of the oxygen diffusion at the place of reaction. Calcination in a fluidized bed speeds up the decomposition of alkaline additives. An addition of sylvinite reduces the reaction time to 15 - 20 min, i.e., it is several times quicker than when applying periodical stirring. The best results with regard to the amount of additives were obtained when adding 8 - 10% of alkali.

Card 2/3

Calcination of Vanadium Slags in a Fluidized Bed

S/133/60/000/004/005/010
A054/A026

line additives (NaCl ; Na_2SO_4). This corresponds to a ratio of $\text{Na}_2\text{O} : \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 = 0.30 - 0.45$. The graph shown in Figure 2 represents the rate of vanadium recovery of grains calcinated with water and a 7%-solution of sulfuric acid with the addition of 10% sylvinite and 10% sodium sulfate solutions as a function of the duration and the temperature of calcination. The optimum calcination temperature for charges with sylvinite was at 800°C and with sodium sulfate at 850°C . Over 880°C the grains are sticking together, below 800°C the decomposition of the alkaline additives and the recovery of vanadium-containing ores is incomplete. A maximum (97 - 98%) yield can be obtained when calcinating with sodium sulfate; 94 - 95% of this quantity will be extracted by water. In the solid residue 0.3 - 0.6% of V_2O_5 is contained after extraction. The tests showed that upon crushing the charge, as a result of the close contact between the components and the mixing of the grains in the fluidized bed, the calcination of the vanadium containing slag was accelerated and transformed into soluble compounds in a quantity 5 - 7% greater than that obtained by conventional methods. Preliminary granulation of the charge decreased the cycles of extraction and rendered possible the application of pulps prepared in high-powered centrifuges. There are 2 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: TsNIICHM

Card 3/3

SLOTVINSKIY-SIDAK, N.P.; KOLPAKOVA, V.I.

Structure of vanadium slags and the recovery of vanadium. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.8:37-42 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii
i Chusovskoy metallurgicheskoy zavod.
(Sag) (Vanadium)

S/133/62/000/001/001/010
A054/A127

AUTHOR: Slotvinskiy-Sidak, N. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: Vanadium extraction from ferro-vanadium (titanium-magnetite) concentrates by the direct method
PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 1, 1962, 9 - 13

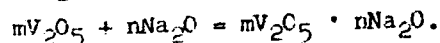
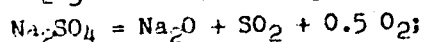
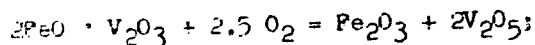
TEXT: The extraction of vanadium from ferro-vanadium concentrates is carried out either metallurgically or hydrometallurgically. In the latter case the finely crushed concentrate is granulated with alkaline additives (sodium-sulfate or calcined soda) and afterwards the pellets are subjected to roasting (oxidizing-soda treatment). As more vanadium can be extracted by the hydrometallurgical process than by the metallurgical one, tests were made at the TsNIICHM, with vanadium concentrates of Soviet and Chinese deposits. The vanadium-containing ores (mainly magnetite and ilmenite) were crushed to -0.074 mm size, subsequently after adding water (12 - 14%) and an alkaline substance (anhydrous sodium sulfate), they were granulated to 12 - 28 mm size. The technological process is shown in a diagram. The tests showed that the optimum amount of Na_2SO_4 must be 5%. The charge was roasted to ensure the most complete oxidation of magnetite to hematite

Card 1/3

S/133/62/000/001/001/010
A054/A127

Vanadium extraction from...

at the optimum temperature of 900°C, with a holding time of 2 - 3 hours and afterwards by increasing the temperature to 1,200 - 1,250°C. The concentrates used in the hydrometallurgical process should not contain more than 3% SiO₂. If the silicon content is lower, the temperature and the roasting time must be increased. In this way vanadium is transformed more thoroughly into soluble compounds. The chemical reactions that take place during roasting are the following:



The presence of CaO in the concentrate is not favorable, because, when roasting the pellets, it forms compounds with V_2O_5 which are not easily soluble in a weak alkaline medium. When CaO is present in the concentrate, the soda-extraction process should be applied instead of the water-extraction process. It was found that when the concentrates contain lime (Volkov, Kachkanar - deposits), they become impurified by sulfur if roasted with sodium sulfate. These concentrates should be processed with diluted solutions of hydrochloric acid and then cleaned with water.

Card 2/3

Vanadium extraction from...

S/133/62/000/001/001/010
A054/A127

By the hydrometallurgical process it was possible to extract about 78 - 90% of vanadium. The vanadium pentoxide, obtained by means of hydrolysis from solutions, contains about 3 - 5% impurities after extraction. When sedimenting these solutions with ammonium chloride, a product can be obtained whose V_2O_5 -content is 98%, after an additional roasting. (According to the Editor's Note, the article does not discuss the drawbacks of this process, which still have to be eliminated). The tests were carried out with the assistance of engineers V. I. Potapov and M. P. Kuznetsova. There are 7 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: IsNIICHM

Card 3/3

Vanadium extraction from converter slags

S/149/62/000/003/004/011
A006/A101

roasting in a multi-zone fluidized-bed furnace and leaching vanadium out of the grains in tubular lixiviation units. It was established that the granulation of a charge, consisting of refined slags and sylvinite or sodium sulfate, proceeds without difficulties. The yield of 0.5 - 3 mm raw granules from a cup-granulator of 1 m in diameter is 1,040 - 1,450 kg/hour. It is shown that oxidizing roasting with sodium, of the granules in a fluidized-bed furnace proceeds at a high rate; the roasted material is well mixed. To prevent caking of granules the charge is heated from 700 - 750°C to 800 - 850°C by fuel combustion in the bed. Preliminary data obtained on the aforementioned Mekhanobrchermet unit show that the specific efficiency of a fluidized-bed furnace is 30 - 36 tons/m² of roasted granules per day. Total vanadium extraction from granules with sodium sulfate and sylvinite is about 92.6%, and 85% in water lixiviation. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii
(Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1961

Card 2/2

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(ENDOCRINE GLANDS metab)
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February 1958

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S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16884

Author : Slotwinski, Jan

Inst : ~~NOT GIVEN~~

Title : On the Chemical Nature of Secretion of the
Gustatory Glands of Ebner in the Rabbit

Orig Pub : Folia morphol., 1957, 8, No 1, 35-40

Abstract : The granules of secretion of the Ebner
glands are metachromatically stained blue
with thionine and celestine and red with
mucicarmin, which indicates the mucosal
character of the above secretion.

Card 1/1

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hig. i med. dows. 15 no.3:267-284 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Histologii i Embriologii PAM w Szczecinie Kierownik:
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same reaction.

K. A. PROCTOR

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 N -(1-naphthyl)ethylenediamine. Solns. of the azo compds
gave the same spectral curves and extinction coeffs. as the
corresponding derivs. of β -aminobenzoic acid and several
of its esters commonly used as local anesthetics.
G. W. Hargreaves

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 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75812
 AUTHOR : Slouf, A.
 TITLE : The Photometric Determination of Keto Compounds in Chloramphenicol
 ORIG. PUB. : Ceskoslov Farmac. 8, No 2, 77-79 (1959)
 ABSTRACT : A new method has been developed for the photometric determination of keto compounds in chloramphenicol, based on the ability of the keto group to effect the reduction of a mixture of phosphotungstic and phosphomolybdic acids to Molybdenum Blue. The method is simple, fast, and relatively sensitive, permitting the determination of 50-400 micrograms of keto compounds (1-p-nitrophenyl-2-dichloro-acetamido-3-hydroxy-1-one) in 0.1 gm DL-chloramphenicol with satisfactory accuracy.
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